



# Hongkong Daily Press.

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COME AND HEAR

WISEMAN'S

Orchestra

12.45, 4.30 and 7.30

[100]

No. 976.

號六十七百九千八萬一第 日十二月二年未己

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1919.

五拜禮

號一十二月三年八國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
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In Casks 370 lbs. net.  
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**TRAMWAY CO. PANY LIMITED.**

**TIME-TABLE**

**WATER LANE**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
8.00 " to 9.30 " " " 10 " "  
9.30 " to 10.00 " " " 15 " "  
10.00 " to 11.00 " " " 20 " "  
11.00 " to 12.00 p.m. " " 30 " "  
12.00 p.m. to 1.15 " " " 10 " "  
1.15 " to 2.15 " " " 10 " "  
2.15 " to 3.15 " " " 10 " "  
3.15 " to 4.00 " " " 10 " "  
4.00 " to 5.00 " " " 10 " "  
5.00 " to 6.00 " " " 10 " "  
6.00 " to 8.00 " " " 10 " "  
8.00 " to 9.30 p.m. " " 10 " "  
9.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. " " 10 " "  
10.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. " " 10 " "  
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 Midnight " " 10 " "  
**SUNDAYS.**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " " 10 " "  
11.00 " to 12.00 noon " " 15 " "  
12.00 noon to 1.30 p.m. " " 10 " "  
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " " 15 " "  
2.30 " to 3.30 " " " 15 " "  
3.30 " to 4.30 " " " 15 " "  
4.30 " to 5.30 " " " 15 " "  
5.30 " to 6.30 " " " 15 " "  
6.30 " to 7.30 " " " 15 " "  
7.30 " to 8.30 " " " 15 " "  
8.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. " " 10 " "  
9.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. " " 10 " "  
10.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. " " 10 " "  
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. " " 10 " "  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all  
cars not already full running at the time  
issued in the Company's Office, but not  
issued in the Company's Office, No Season  
tickets will be issued until payment therefor  
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque  
or Comprossore Order representing Bank  
Notes.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers. [79]

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

### DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 4 Through Express.	No. 5 Local.	No. 6 Through Express.	No. 11 Local.	No. 12 Through Express.	No. 17 Local.	No. 19 Local.	No. 20 Local.
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tid. Exp. Xan)	dep.	7.30		8.38		8.50			
SEAS LING	dep.	8.45		1.17		4.50			
Sze-shi Chuan	arr.	10.30		5.00		6.40			
Sheng g Shui	dep.	1.25	0.59	9.00	12.48		3.00	3.30	4.30
Faoiling	dep.		1.13	9.17	12.58				
Yung Ma	dep.		1.17	4.48	12.57		3.11	3.45	
Yung Ma	dep.		1.20	4.50	13.00		3.22	3.55	
Yung Ma	dep.		1.23	4.50	13.03		3.27	4.05	
Yung Ma	dep.		1.26	4.50	13.06		3.30	4.10	
Yung Ma	dep.		1.29	4.50	13.09		3.33	4.15	
Yung Ma	dep.		1.32	4.50	13.12		3.36	4.20	
Yung Ma	dep.		1.35	4.50	13.15		3.39	4.25	
Yung Ma	dep.		1.38	4.50	13.18		3.42	4.30	
Yung Ma	dep.		1.41	4.50	13.21		3.45	4.35	
Yung Ma	dep.		1.44	4.50	13.24		3.48	4.40	
Yung Ma	dep.		1.47	4.50	13.27		3.51	4.45	
Yung Ma	dep.		1.50	4.50	13.30		3.54	4.50	
Yung Ma	dep.		1.53	4.50	13.33		3.57	4.55	
Yung Ma	dep.		1.56	4.50	13.36		4.00	5.00	
Yung Ma	dep.		1.59	4.50	13.39		4.03	5.05	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.02	4.50	13.42		4.06	5.10	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.05	4.50	13.45		4.09	5.15	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.08	4.50	13.48		4.12	5.20	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.11	4.50	13.51		4.15	5.25	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.14	4.50	13.54		4.18	5.30	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.17	4.50	13.57		4.21	5.35	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.20	4.50	14.00		4.24	5.40	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.23	4.50	14.03		4.27	5.45	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.26	4.50	14.06		4.30	5.50	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.29	4.50	14.09		4.33	5.55	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.32	4.50	14.12		4.36	6.00	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.35	4.50	14.15		4.39	6.05	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.38	4.50	14.18		4.42	6.10	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.41	4.50	14.21		4.45	6.15	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.44	4.50	14.24		4.48	6.20	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.47	4.50	14.27		4.51	6.25	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.50	4.50	14.30		4.54	6.30	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.53	4.50	14.33		4.57	6.35	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.56	4.50	14.36		4.60	6.40	
Yung Ma	dep.		2.59	4.50	14.39		4.63	6.45	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.02	4.50	14.42		4.66	6.50	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.05	4.50	14.45		4.69	6.55	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.08	4.50	14.48		4.72	7.00	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.11	4.50	14.51		4.75	7.05	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.14	4.50	14.54		4.78	7.10	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.17	4.50	14.57		4.81	7.15	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.20	4.50	15.00		4.84	7.20	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.23	4.50	15.03		4.87	7.25	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.26	4.50	15.06		4.90	7.30	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.29	4.50	15.09		4.93	7.35	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.32	4.50	15.12		4.96	7.40	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.35	4.50	15.15		4.99	7.45	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.38	4.50	15.18		5.02	7.50	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.41	4.50	15.21		5.05	7.55	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.44	4.50	15.24		5.08	7.60	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.47	4.50	15.27		5.11	7.65	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.50	4.50	15.30		5.14	7.70	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.53	4.50	15.33		5.17	7.75	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.56	4.50	15.36		5.20	7.80	
Yung Ma	dep.		3.59	4.50	15.39		5.23	7.85	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.02	4.50	15.42		5.26	7.90	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.05	4.50	15.45		5.29	7.95	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.08	4.50	15.48		5.32	8.00	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.11	4.50	15.51		5.35	8.05	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.14	4.50	15.54		5.38	8.10	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.17	4.50	15.57		5.41	8.15	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.20	4.50	16.00		5.44	8.20	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.23	4.50	16.03		5.47	8.25	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.26	4.50	16.06		5.50	8.30	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.29	4.50	16.09		5.53	8.35	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.32	4.50	16.12		5.56	8.40	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.35	4.50	16.15		5.59	8.45	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.38	4.50	16.18		5.62	8.50	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.41	4.50	16.21		5.65	8.55	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.44	4.50	16.24		5.68	8.60	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.47	4.50	16.27		5.71	8.65	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.50	4.50	16.30		5.74	8.70	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.53	4.50	16.33		5.77	8.75	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.56	4.50	16.36		5.80	8.80	
Yung Ma	dep.		4.59	4.50	16.39		5.83	8.85	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.02	4.50	16.42		5.86	8.90	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.05	4.50	16.45		5.89	8.95	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.08	4.50	16.48		5.92	9.00	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.11	4.50	16.51		5.95	9.05	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.14	4.50	16.54		5.98	9.10	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.17	4.50	16.57		6.01	9.15	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.20	4.50	17.00		6.04	9.20	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.23	4.50	17.03		6.07	9.25	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.26	4.50	17.06		6.10	9.30	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.29	4.50	17.09		6.13	9.35	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.32	4.50	17.12		6.16	9.40	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.35	4.50	17.15		6.19	9.45	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.38	4.50	17.18		6.22	9.50	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.41	4.50	17.21		6.25	9.55	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.44	4.50	17.24		6.28	9.60	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.47	4.50	17.27		6.31	9.65	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.50	4.50	17.30		6.34	9.70	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.53	4.50	17.33		6.37	9.75	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.56	4.50	17.36		6.40	9.80	
Yung Ma	dep.		5.59	4.50	17.39		6.43	9.85	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.02	4.50	17.42		6.46	9.90	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.05	4.50	17.45		6.49	9.95	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.08	4.50	17.48		6.52	10.00	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.11	4.50	17.51		6.55	10.05	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.14	4.50	17.54		6.58	10.10	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.17	4.50	17.57		6.61	10.15	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.20	4.50	18.00		6.64	10.20	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.23	4.50	18.03		6.67	10.25	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.26	4.50	18.06		6.70	10.30	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.29	4.50	18.09		6.73	10.35	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.32	4.50	18.12		6.76	10.40	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.35	4.50	18.15		6.79	10.45	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.38	4.50	18.18		6.82	10.50	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.41	4.50	18.21		6.85	10.55	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.44	4.50	18.24		6.88	10.60	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.47	4.50	18.27		6.91	10.65	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.50	4.50	18.30		6.94	10.70	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.53	4.50	18.33		6.97	10.75	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.56	4.50	18.36		7.00	10.80	
Yung Ma	dep.		6.59	4.50	18.39		7.03	10.85	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.02	4.50	18.42		7.06	10.90	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.05	4.50	18.45		7.09	10.95	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.08	4.50	18.48		7.12	11.00	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.11	4.50	18.51		7.15	11.05	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.14	4.50	18.54		7.18	11.10	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.17	4.50	18.57		7.21	11.15	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.20	4.50	19.00		7.24	11.20	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.23	4.50	19.03		7.27	11.25	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.26	4.50	19.06		7.30	11.30	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.29	4.50	19.09		7.33	11.35	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.32	4.50	19.12		7.36	11.40	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.35	4.50	19.15		7.39	11.45	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.38	4.50	19.18		7.42	11.50	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.41	4.50	19.21		7.45	11.55	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.44	4.50	19.24		7.48	11.60	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.47	4.50	19.27		7.51	11.65	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.50	4.50	19.30		7.54	11.70	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.53	4.50	19.33		7.57	11.75	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.56	4.50	19.36		7.60	11.80	
Yung Ma	dep.		7.59	4.50	19.39		7.63	11.85	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.02	4.50	19.42		7.66	11.90	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.05	4.50	19.45		7.69	11.95	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.08	4.50	19.48		7.72	12.00	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.11	4.50	19.51		7.75	12.05	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.14	4.50	19.54		7.78	12.10	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.17	4.50	19.57		7.81	12.15	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.20	4.50	20.00		7.84	12.20	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.23	4.50	20.03		7.87	12.25	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.26	4.50	20.06		7.90	12.30	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.29	4.50	20.09		7.93	12.35	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.32	4.50	20.12		7.96	12.40	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.35	4.50	20.15		7.99	12.45	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.38	4.50	20.18		8.02	12.50	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.41	4.50	20.21		8.05	12.55	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.44	4.50	20.24		8.08	12.60	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.47	4.50	20.27		8.11	12.65	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.50	4.50	20.30		8.14	12.70	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.53	4.50	20.33		8.17	12.75	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.56	4.50	20.36		8.20	12.80	
Yung Ma	dep.		8.59	4.50	20.39		8.23	12.85	
Yung Ma</									



## MOUTRIE PIANOS

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THE  
CORONETMarch 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 1919.  
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE

in

"THE MYSTERIOUS CLIENT."

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in

"EASY STREET."

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MONTENEGRO.  
THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Dr. Dubretitch, delegate of Montenegro in London, a well-known member of the Montenegrin Parliament, and a writer on Balkan political affairs, has given the following opinion regarding political conditions in Montenegro, and the news that has lately been published in the foreign Press:

Montenegro, for five centuries was the keeper and defender of the liberty of mankind, and while other Balkan States were under the domination of the Turkish Empire, the little Montenegrin people maintained their freedom at the price of great suffering and pain. Montenegro was one of the bravest stars of the free Serbian lands, on which all eyes of the subjugated Serbian and Jugo-Slav brothers were fixed for they trusted that through her retention of independence they also would secure their liberty. Montenegro was the first to declare war against Turkey in 1912, and she suffered huge sacrifices for the liberation of her enslaved brothers. In the second Balkan war she sent 10,000 soldiers to help the Serbian army against the Bulgarians, and of these the greater part were killed or wounded.

As soon as Austria declared war against Serbia, Montenegro did not hesitate one moment to help the Serbian people, although she was quite exhausted and deprived of all supplies after two Balkan wars. For one year and a half she fought in this war against the Austro-Germans, and several times she had splendid successes, especially in the autumn of 1915, she protected the retreat of the Serbian army through her own land and Albania to the shore of the Adriatic Sea, rendering thereby a great service to Serbia and the Allies. Meanwhile, after the Balkan catastrophe and the invasion of Serbian territory by the enemy, Montenegrin troops remained in a desperate situation, and finding it impossible to effect a retreat, they were encircled and overwhelmed from all sides by much stronger forces of Austro-Germans. In such circumstances they were captured, and it must be taken into consideration that help from the Allies could not reach them.

OUR SMALLEST ALLY'S CLAIM.  
As in the old days, when Montenegro had to fight for the liberty of all Serbians and Jugo-Slavs, so it was for the same high ideals and for the unity of the Jugo-Slav race that she entered into this great war. Montenegro is not against unity with the Jugo-Slav countries, as some of the Balkan states men wish to prove, but she is against the manner of settling the question which they try to impose upon her with a view to bringing about the annexation of her territory. Montenegro as a free Allied country voluntarily came into this struggle; she is entitled to a free hearing and to fair play, and should be directly represented at the Peace Conference. Her history, her prestige, and her honour claim it, and the *Entente* must not permit for the sake of their prestige, that the rights of their smallest Ally should be subordinated.

In common with other Balkan questions, the Montenegrin question must come up for discussion at the Peace Conference, and the Montenegrin people must be left free to decide their own domestic affairs, and by free plebiscite to solve the problem of unity with other Jugo-Slav countries. Our future unity depends upon good organisation on the principles of democracy and on the basis of equality, justice, and the respect of everyone's rights; and no pressure should be allowed to prevent the free expression of the people's will.

No statement regarding a so-called solution of Montenegrin affairs can carry any weight until it has been legally reached. From reliable information received from Montenegro I can say that the meeting which was held at Podgoritzna was quite illegal and unjust, for all the deputies elected for that meeting and who participated in it were under the influence of agents and partisans of Montenegro's adversaries, and so were compelled to vote for unity with Jugo-Slavs and the deposition of the King.

In connection with the Constitution of Montenegro, it is only through the Parliament elected before the war, or through a new one legally chosen at a new election, that the people can decide their destiny; not only the future progress of the Jugo-Slav countries and other Balkan States, but also the peace of Europe will depend on the just settlement to be brought forward at the Peace Conference.

Our first duty must be to avoid all discord and every tendency to insist upon supremacy among different elements of the Jugo-Slav race, as well as among the Balkan nations. Dynastic affairs are for us secondary questions; we defend, and we stand firmly for, our principles and for our people's rights. The form and organisation of our future common state will be settled after the Peace Conference, leaving it to the Jugo-Slav countries to settle the matter by self-determination as to whether they will have a federation of united states, a monarchy, or even a republic.

## THE OFFICER, THE BUTTON AND THE QUEEN.

The popularity of the British troops now in Copenhagen often leads to most amusing little incidents, of which the following is a typical example: A young khaki-clad officer, when passing one day through the Amalienborg Palace, was overlooked just outside the palace by a lady who addressed him in English, saying: "You have lost a button," at the same time handing him the military brass button which she had just picked up. The lieutenant, however, remembering the taste of Danish ladies for this sort of souvenir, promptly offered her the button as a keepsake, and this was graciously accepted. The lady then continued her way in the direction of the palace, where the sentinels, to the consternation of the officer, saluted her with deep respect. The officer, to satisfy his curiosity, thereupon asked the guard who the lady might be. To his great surprise he then learnt that it was the Queen of Denmark who had accepted his gift.—*Reuter*.

IMPORT OF OPIUM INTO CHINA.  
INTERESTING APPEAL CASE AT SHANGHAI.

In H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai, on March 13th, Judge Sir Havilland de Saumarez delivered the judgment of the court in the appeal by Lee Ki Lung against a conviction by Mr. F. Alan Robinson, Police Magistrate, on February 19th, 1919, for attempting to import 24 lbs. of opium into China from the straits, on February 17th. The defendant, following his conviction, had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The judgment contained the following passages: The law which forbids the importation of opium is Chinese law; the appellant asks us to say that the law mentioned in the Order is English law, and that he ought to be acquitted. That is the only point before the Court, but it is by no means an easy one.

Speaking generally, the criminal law applied to British subjects by Article 35 of the Order is English law for the time being; where, then, law is mentioned without any qualification has been full, the context requires otherwise. This was the view of the magistrate in an earlier case, which was not brought to the attention of the magistrate who convicted in the present case, nor was the point before us argued before him.

The Article says that if a British subject import goods, prohibited by law, into China "he shall be guilty of an offence against this order and on conviction shall be liable" to imprisonment and fine.

Now, if English law is meant, the provision is meaningless for English law does not deal with the import of goods into China: the expression must therefore refer to some other law applicable to British subjects in China, and we find that an act made or declared an offence by the Order, or by regulations made under it, may be the subject of criminal proceedings. The importation of opium, though properly the subject of a regulation, has not been made so. If it is punishable as an offence, it must be so because it is made so by this article of the Order. The only possible alternative law to that of England is that of China, but that construction opens the difficulty that China might put prohibitions on the import of certain classes of goods which our country might not acquiesce in so far as it concerned her own subjects. The Crown asks the Court to say that "law" means a law of China concurred in by Great Britain.

We are of opinion that China has by law suppressed the import of opium, and that His Majesty's Government has signified its conditional concurrence in this suppression in so far as it affects British subjects by the agreement of 1911, and that in fact the condition has been fulfilled. The construction urged by the appellant would lead to the startling result that now British subjects may import opium here with impunity, whereas formerly the import was only allowed after payment of very heavy duties and under very considerable restrictions.

It has been said that there has been no proof of this state of affairs, but it seems clear that this Court is bound to take judicial notice of the law of China, when its attention is called to it, and further that it is unnecessary to prove Treaties between His Majesty and the Government of China, inasmuch as His Majesty's jurisdiction is founded, amongst other things, on treaty and Article 73, which provides for the punishment of the breach of a treaty obligation and so implies the duty of His Courts to take such notice of them.

We are, therefore, of opinion that this appeal fails and that the conviction should stand.

CHINESE TARIFF REVISION.  
REPORT OF THE U.S. COMMERCIAL ATTACHE.

Some particulars concerning the progress of the Chinese Tariff Revision are given in a recent report by the United States Commercial Attache, Julian Arnold, of Shanghai. It will be recalled that, in view of the fact that the European war had increased the prices of many commodities to figures entirely disproportionate to normal prices, it was decided that a fair basis of valuations would be the average prices prevailing in Shanghai during the years 1912 to 1916, inclusive. Having come to an agreement on the basis of valuations, the Commission set to work to ascertain the market values at Shanghai of various commodities during the years specified. In general the c.i.f. or landed value at Shanghai has been accepted as the value for the payment of duty. Wherever possible the commission has taken the average price for the five years in fixing the dutiable value. The rate of duty itself is placed at 5 per cent. of these valuations, so that to all intents and purposes the duties are specific in form. For some commodities, however, the wide variations in the prices of different classes or qualities, have made it impossible to fix upon any definite dutiable values, and a rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* has been maintained. In that case the duties are based upon the invoice value of the goods in question at the time of importation. Thus, where a specific rate is fixed, the basis has been the average of the Shanghai market prices for the year 1912 to 1916, and in cases where a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* is imposed the dutiable value is the price of the goods at the time of importation—supposedly the c.i.f. price, or, in lieu thereof, the Shanghai market value, less 12 per cent., which is presumed to be the deduction necessary for duty and commission and landing charges. The representatives of the Treaty Powers which participated in this Customs revision have agreed that the present revision shall continue in force for a period of at least two years after the conclusion of the war, when a further revision may be arranged for.—*L. and C. Express*.

LONDON'S GREAT PORT.  
IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES WELL IN HAND.

Considerable progress has been made during the past year with various improvement schemes put in hand by the Port of London Authority. The Albert Dock extension (south), which will add a new deep water dock of sixty-five acres to the existing facilities of the Port, has been steadily pushed forward, and the large dry dock an essential feature of the project is substantially completed, and the rafts are now in course of erection.

The new dry dock, as well as the two existing dry docks forming part of the Albert Dock system, is being provided, on specially laid tracks, with cranes capable of lifting twenty-five tons from the centre of the dock, and compressing plant is being installed for operating pneumatic tools.

Accommodation for chilled and frozen meat has been substantially added to during the year at the Royal Albert Dock, where the new cold store has been brought into use.

At Tilbury the river jetty for the use of ships arriving with part cargo has been practically finished for its full length of 1,000 feet, and work is now being concentrated on the railway approach. It is anticipated that the jetty will be brought into use for storage purposes early in the year.

Since the outbreak of the war some thing like 2,250,000 square feet of additional shed and warehouse space has been brought into use on the Port Authority's system. A recent addition at Millwall is provided by the conversion into up-to-date sheds of the northern half of the covered sidings for grain bins known as "ramps."

Following on the Silvertown explosion, in January, 1917, the reconstruction of the south side of the Victoria Dock has been proceeded with. It includes two large new double-storey sheds, two single-storey sheds, and improved facilities in the matter of road and railway accommodation. Some of the sheds have already been brought into use.

CONTROL OF COTTON.  
"VIRTUALLY AT AN END."

Important decisions were arrived at by the Cotton Control Board at a meeting held in Manchester, on January 20th, when war control of the trade virtually came to an end. As from January 27th spinners and manufacturers were allowed to increase the running of machinery by 10 per cent. This increase will bring the totals allowed to the following limit: Egyptian cotton spinning, 90 per cent. American cotton, 80 per cent. Manufacturers' looms, 70 per cent. An urgent request from the Ministry of Labour for names of pivotal men required for the cotton trade has been speedily responded to by the Control Board, who have furnished a list of 17,000 names. Those who are not pivotal men and are still in the Army will have to wait a little longer for their release.

## GAMBLING.

Twenty-three persons, of both sexes, including a Portuguese named Daniel de Jesus, were summoned before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, on a charge of playing *patience*, at the residence of a Chinese woman, at No. 28, Ashton Road, Kowloon.

They were arrested on Wednesday, and granted bail in \$5 each. Six of them failed to put in an appearance at the Magistracy, including Daniel de Jesus.

The Magistrate found all the seventeen guilty and fined each \$20, with the exception of the tenant of the house where the gaming had been indulged in, who was fined \$10.

The absentees' bail of \$5 each was exonerated, and the money seized (\$9.25) was confiscated.

## OVERCOME BY THE FASCINATION OF FANTAN.

Two Chinese were charged, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with gambling.

One submitted that he did not, at first, intend to take part in the game, but, later, the attraction proved too irresistible, and he gambled "a little."

The second defendant wanted to know if it was not absurd for two persons to try to play *fantan*.

It was pointed out that two men out of the ten playing were arrested and that two could gamble at *fantan*.

Mr. Lindsell fined each defendant \$2.

## TWO-THIRDS OF HIS WANTS SUPPLIED.

"No work, no money, no food" was the excuse offered by a Chinow, with two previous convictions against him for theft, when charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with the theft of a rattan bangle from a little girl.

"I'll find you occupation and food," replied the Magistrate, as he sentenced the culprit to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, four hours' stocks, and eight strokes with the birch.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P.R.]

## RESIGNATION.

P.-s. 73 Chow Pak Tim is allowed to resign on leaving the Colony. March 20th, 1919.

## CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, March 20th.

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN SHANGHAI.

Lau Ching-chung, one of China's Peace Envoys in Europe, has warned the Peking Government that the suspension of the internal Peace Conference will cause inconvenience to China.

With a view to forcing an early peace between the North and the South, the principal merchants in Shanghai have passed a resolution threatening to commence a strike, or cease to pay taxes and duties, if the peace negotiations are not resumed. White flags, bearing the characters "Arms for Peace" were flown in front of the shops in Shanghai yesterday.

It is reported that Chu Kankun, the Chief of the Northern Envoys, is indisposed.

## PEKING CABLE NEWS.

Tsun Chi-jui, who left for Hanoi a few days ago, has returned to Peking, having been urgently summoned by the President.

The publication of the Sino-Japanese secret treaties has been postponed, owing to a protest from the Japanese Minister.

The American Minister has come to Tientsin to investigate the conflict between the American and Japanese soldiers.

It is said that the British, American, French and Italian Ministers, in view of the fact that the Peking Government's reply to their Note did not mention the suspension of the War Participation loan, propose to deliver another Note of warning on the same subject.

## THE SITUATION IN KWANGTUNG.

The Cantonese in Shanghai held a meeting to discuss methods for the restoration and maintenance of order in the Kwangtung Province. They have passed a resolution demanding (1) the appointment of Cantonese to govern Kwangtung, (2) the prohibition of gambling, and (3) the demobilisation of all of the troops who were sent to Kwangtung from other Provinces.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.  
The Public Works Department has announced that two more new roads are to be constructed. One of these will be from the city wall to the bund, and will pass in front of all of the high officials' yamens and other important buildings. The work is ordered to be completed as soon as possible.

CANTONESE AND JAPANESE LOANS.  
The Cantonese in Peking, learning that the Canton authorities are proposing to offer the tramway construction on the new roads, and the telephone system as securities for certain loans from Japan, have informed the Peking Cabinet that they will not recognise such loans. They have also telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in Japan and to the Canton authorities requesting the cancellation of the projected loans.

## NO FAITH IN FRIENDS.

A Chinese from the country was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with picking the pocket of a compatriot, and stealing \$50, on board the Yuenan ferry, Li On, on March 18th.

The complainant stated that he did not know that the money had been taken from him. His *foke*, however, noticed the larceny and called out "Thief!" He grappled with the defendant, who attempted to throw the money overboard.

The defendant, who said he had come to Hongkong to see a friend, asked for a remand.

Mr. Lindsell: What for?—Defendant: To communicate with my people in the country and get my witness. My people are sure to engage the services of a solicitor to defend me.

Don't you know any people here who would do that for you?—I have friends in Hongkong, but I should not like them to learn of the misfortune I have fallen into. Besides, it is doubtful whether friends would help me on an occasion like this. I would rather communicate with my relatives.

Mr. Lindsell: You go to prison for six weeks' first. You can do the necessary communicating there.

## DISCIPLINING OUR AMBITIONS.

The Archbishop of York, at Hull, recently, said that we must get a League of Nations started. Speaking as one who knows perhaps as much as anybody of the difficulties which would come before the Peace Conference, he said he had discussed the matter with President Wilson and with ex-President Taft. We must be prepared to discipline our ambitions and make sacrifices.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE WAR MEMORIAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR, If one class of men more than another deserve credit for winning this great war it is the men of the air force. Therefore, our War Memorial should be an Aerodrome and an Air Service of our own to Shanghai, Munin, and Singapore. The profit derived from it would keep multiplying our available funds, so that there would soon be enough to build the Victory monument and Foch Hong suspension bridges.

Some want a theatre to laugh in, some a City Hall to deliberate in, some a hospital to go sick in, some a Baptist chapel to pray in, and so on, but when our airships come sailing in with multi-millionaire passengers such as Messrs. Carnegie, Will, E. Cadbury, Gould, Rockefeller, and so on, all these will be packed of sweets thrown down to us gratis. These millionaire passengers, on viewing our Colony from up aloft, will, at a glance, see the necessity for the bridges, and, on landing safely at our Aerodrome, ask for sealed tenders for their construction. A part of the site selected for the Aerodrome could be immediately fenced in for a captive balloon station, similar to the one on Market Street, San Francisco, where a balloon ascends and descends every 15 minutes at a time (10 cents) a head. Dollars already rolling back to us! (China's millions would revel in this). Mothers could take their youngsters up to see what a fine place Hongkong looks from above and probably most of the youth would aspire to become airmen, of whom many will soon be required.

On the evening of Celebration Day, a display of pictorial fire works illustrative of the war could be devised.

If we do not get this Air Service started soon we shall have the airships from Home and foreign shores outwitting us, so let us get busy and bring it in, so let us get busy and bring it in.

RIGHT UP TO DATE,  
BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE.

Hongkong, March 20th, 1919.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR, I am sure many will agree with me when I say that a memorial stone of marble, with suitable inscriptions on it, should be put up in the centre of the Colony, a hospital named the "Allies Hospital," should be built on the Peak, and the patients received there irrespective of nationality, as the name of the institution would imply. Then, on vacant spots around Victoria Square, the glorious figures of war-heroes, such as the late Earl Kitchener, Marshal Foch and the brave Albert, King of the Belgians should be erected.

A new City Hall building cannot be considered a fitting memorial, as it has no connecting link at all with the word "war." It is properly the work of the Government to pull down the present building and erect a new and up-to-date one in its place when it thinks fit. Yours faithfully,

S. M. T.

Hongkong, March 19th, 1919.

## ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

## A PLEASANT SOCIAL FUNCTION.

The members of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, held a pleasant social gathering last night at St. Andrew's Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The opportunity was taken to welcome the Rev. J. W. Harrington, who will act as *locum tenens* of St. Andrew's until the arrival of a new vicar to fill the vacancy caused by the impending departure of the Rev. A. T. W. Dowling. During the evening an enjoyable musical programme was provided by some of the members. There were also three competitions—viz., guessing the name of well-known advertisements; of well-known authors and the title of their books; and the number of articles on a tray—and they proved a source of great amusement. The following was the musical programme rendered:—Piano solo, Mr. Martin; recitation, Captain Duff; violin solo, Mrs. Boleau; song, Miss Croes; recitation, Lieut. Macey; song, Miss Jack; violin solo, Mrs. Boleau; song, Mrs. Clarke; song, Mrs. Boleau; and song, Miss Petermon.

## SPORT.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Six matches were played, yesterday, in the Hongkong C.C. tournament, and though no extraordinary tennis was witnessed play was very keen and close.

E. A. Macdonald reached the final of the Class "B" Handicap Singles when he defeated W. W. Mackenzie after a hard battle. He will now meet C. B. Brown for the honours.

Yesterday's results were as follows.

CLUB HANDICAP DOUBLES.  
A. R. Sutherland and B. J. C. Evans (rec. 4/6) beat A. K. and W. W. Mackenzie (rec. 15/1), 6/4, 7/5.

N. E. Kent and J. S. Jennings (owe 30) beat L. Forster and E. Wilken (rec. 4/0), 6/1, 6/3.

Pay Lieut. Robinson and Pay Lieut. Holborn (rec. 15) beat H. Hancock and A. B. Raworth (owe 15), 8/10, 6/3, 6/4.

CLUB MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.  
A. Morse and Mrs. Black (rec. 3/6) beat G. A. Hastings and Mrs. Hastings (rec. 5/6), 6/1, 6/1.

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "B."  
E. A. Macdonald (rec. 2/6) beat W. W. Mackenzie (rec. 4/6), 3/6, 6/4, 6/3.

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "A."  
A. A. Claxton (rec. 3/6) beat B. J. C. Evans (rec. 15/2), 6/0, 6/1.

## TO DAY'S MATCHES.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.—H. Hancock and S. H. Dodwell v. A. H. Rumbold and G. Manley.

CLUB MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.—F. A. Redmond and Mrs. Maitland (rec.) v. N. E. Kent and Mrs. Taylor (owe 15/3).

CLUB HANDICAP DOUBLES.—Lieut. Col. Crisp and Capt. Murray (rec.) v. Capt. Macaulay and Capt. Wahl (rec. 15/1).

## CRICKET.

## CRAIGENGOWER v. R.G.A.

The following will represent Craigen-gower, at home, in their League match against the R.G.A. to-morrow:—R. Basa (captain), F. Thompson, L. Lammert, G. Manley, A. Aroulli, U. Omar, M. Abbas, S. Jex, D. Rumbold, W. Hall, and A. Goldenberg.

## C.R.C. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This League match will be played at Causeway Bay to-morrow, at 2.15 p.m. The following will represent the C.R.C.:—Un. Hew Fan, Yow Mau Tsun, Harry Ching, George Lee, Siu Man Ping, James Wong, K. K. Wong, Wong Po Keung, C. F. Lee, Wei Lee San, and Cheung Wing Kui.

## FOOTBALL.

## HONGKONG F.C. SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC.

The following have been selected to represent the Hongkong F.C. in their match with South China Athletic in the United Service League to-morrow, at 4.15 p.m., on the Club ground:—G. Rodger, T. R. Chassels and D. Reidehmann; B. Pascoe, J. Stewart, and J. D. Carriere; W. Taylor, W. Hamilton, H. McTavish, E. Lins, and C. Jennings.

## DR. BARNARD'S HOMES.

## "A HONGKONG BED."

An appeal is being made during Lent this year, by Mrs. H. E. Pollock, for £500 to endow a bed to be called "The Hongkong Bed," in memory of the Barnardo boys who died in the War. The money will be invested in National War Loan. The following subscriptions have been received:—

H.E. the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.	\$100
The Hon. Mr. P. H. Helyar	100
Mr. E. V. D. Parr	50
Mrs. Murray Scott	20
Mrs. A. Buntie	20
General Ventris	20
Mrs. Bowdler	20
Mrs. Scott-Harson	10
Mrs. E. Howard	10
Mrs. Grimble	10
Mrs. Fraser	10
Mrs. W. H. Bell	10
Mrs. P. Buries	10
Miss Sloan	5
Miss Lawrence	5
Mrs. Ralphs	5
Mrs. Hodgson	5

Already acknowledged ..... \$410  
303  
\$713

## RAIDS ON GARDENS.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing flowers from the Cemetery, and with uprooting ferns and moss from Crown land.

Inspector Gordon said that a great deal of petty thefts of this description had been going on in Wanchai, amongst the gardens despoiled by thieves being those of Messrs. Warren, Ross, and Tollen. Two men were posted on special duty to detect the thieves. The defendant was fined \$1.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PEINSE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE C. D. MELBOURNE).]

## THE ARMED ROBBERY AT BONHAM STRAND.

Luk Fong, a man of many aliases, was indicted yesterday for armed robbery at 85, Bonham Strand West, on January 13th.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted, and Mr. R. E. Bellius (instructed by Mr. G. R. Hayward), defended the prisoner. The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. F. N. de A. Remedios, E. F. Claxton, Wong Ito Ki, F. C. Gandall, W. J. Sousa, A. R. Kimura, and C. B. Brown.

Mr. Bellius objected to Mr. Brown serving on the jury. He stated that, having been associated with Mr. Brown since the case was on the *tapis*, he did not think it proper for Mr. Brown to serve. He did not, however, suggest for a moment that Mr. Brown would in any way be a prejudiced juror.

His Honour accordingly released Mr. Brown and his place was taken by Mr. G. H. May, who acted as foreman.

The Crown Solicitor stated that prisoner was charged with assaulting three men at 85, Bonham Strand, with intent to commit a robbery. The facts of the case were that, at about 2 a.m., an accountant and two *jokes*, who were sleeping in the shop, suddenly felt someone holding them down, and, on opening their eyes, found revolvers pointed at them.

Three robbers ordered them to keep silent, otherwise they would be killed. Apparently, the manager paid no heed to this order, and struggled with one of the men. During the fracas, they collided with a table, which fell on to the floor. The noise awakened the other inmates of the establishment, and a *joke* ran in to find out the cause of the commotion. When the robbers saw this man they gave chase immediately; brandishing their revolvers as if to shoot. The *joke* rushed to his room, after closing the door behind him, called out "Save life," and a blew a police whistle. A constable who was patrolling the district managed to effect an entrance through the back part of the shop, and, noticing the prisoner coming out, tried to arrest him. A struggle ensued, and the constable heard some metal being dropped on the ground. The prisoner got away, but was chased and arrested by some district watchmen. A servant would state that when he went out of the house his foot struck something, which, on examination, proved to be a dagger, and the prosecution submitted that this weapon had been dropped by prisoner in the course of his struggle with the constable. None of the inmates of the establishment, however, was able to identify any of the men, who had committed the robbery as the place was in darkness at the time. They noticed the revolvers through the aid of a ray of light which streamed through the half-opened door of the cubicle. When charged at the Police Station, prisoner said: "While I was passing the house some person blew a police-whistle. A policeman asked me what was the matter, and I said I did not know, but that probably robbers were there and that there would be a fight. I was then arrested and taken to the house, and from there to the Police Station. On the way they produced a dagger and said it was found at the house." Continuing, the Crown Solicitor stated that when the Police examined the place they found several wire gags indicating that, if their efforts had been successful, the robbers would have bound and gagged the inmates of the shop.

A witness stated that, previous to the robbery, he dreamt that two men tried to murder him. He told them, in his dream, that he had not done any harm to anybody, and asked why they should murder him. He was speaking to himself all the while, when he suddenly felt his quilt being pulled off and somebody scratched his hand. Wondering what had happened, he opened his eyes and found that his dream was real. Two men were standing opposite to him with revolvers in their hands. He called out "Murder! Save life!" and the robbers disappeared. Still sceptical, witness went to sleep again, but, hearing his *joke* call out "Robbers," he woke up a second time.

None of the witnesses, called by the prosecution was able to identify prisoner.

A constable stated that he arrested prisoner because he was wearing socks without shoes.

A witness for the defence stated that formerly he was managing partner of a Chinese bank and was now a landed proprietor. He did not know the prisoner personally, but his wife knew prisoner's wife, who was a good woman. The families of both prisoner and his wife were very respectable.

Another witness stated that prisoner was an honest man in the country, but witness knew nothing about his character since he came to Hongkong.

The prisoner stated that he came to the Colony from Singapore in about May last year. In Singapore he was a foreman on a rubber plantation, and left because he was suffering from beri-beri. At that time he had over \$300 with him, saved out of the wages he had received. After arriving in Hongkong he went to the country and brought his wife back to the Colony, residing in Wa On Lane till he was arrested. He was out of work at present owing to ill-health. On January 12th, while he was busy reading, his wife complained of pains in the region of the heart, so he went out to buy some *gee yau* from a chemist who living in the same street. He could not obtain the medicine as the place was closed. He then brought some orange peel as it was good for heart disease, and went home and boiled it. His wife drank the preparation, but did not feel relieved. He went out a second time, remembering that he had a friend in the Ping On boarding house, where there was a stock of medicine which would relieve pain. On the way he heard a noise in one of the houses, and was arrested few minutes later as an armed robber.

In cross-examination, prisoner stated that he cured his beri-beri by treating it with boiled onions and ginger.

Prisoner's wife stated that out of the \$400 given her by her husband, only \$40 was left. She spent \$30 a month for food, and paid \$80 to Mr. Godding when her husband was charged at the Police Court.

The jury found the prisoner "Not guilty" and he was discharged.

Dr. Morrison, Adviser to the Chinese Government, has gone to the Peace Conference.

The Rev. Joseph Morris, M.D., of Eaton-place, Brighton, left \$2,710, after providing for family and private bequests amounting to \$3,750, he directed the residue of his property to be divided equally between Muller's Orphanages, Bristol, the China Inland Mission, and the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The following letter, signed H. W. S. Kindersley, agent the servant difficulty, appears in the *London Press*: "Two of my sons were in the Federated Malay States for over twenty years, one is there still. They have had excellent Chinese servants all the time, no woman employed at all. A large fortune is waiting for a servants' agency that will supply Chinese of good character to the long-suffering British employer in this country."

Important experiments have been made for some time past in the hospitals of Rome and Naples, and in military hospitals in the Army zone in connection with a new treatment for malaria. According to the papers, the discoverer is a young army doctor named Leonardi, and it is asserted that, in every case in which the treatment has been applied, under reasonably favourable conditions, a complete cure has been effected within a week.

The armoured cruiser, *King Alfred*, which was commissioned in 1902, is to be scrapped after long and good service. The *King Alfred* was commissioned as flagship of the China Squadron in January, 1906, her skipper being Captain (now Rear-Admiral) C. F. Thursby. She carried the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir A. W. Moore on the China Station till January, 1908, when she was recommissioned at Hongkong to carry the flag of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Lambton.

Perhaps few have heard what the colours of the British medal ribbon for the great war are to be, says the *Evening Standard*. One who has seen the design, practically decided upon, describes it thus:—There is a broad centre of bright orange colour, and on each side, from the centre outwards, are thin stripes of white, black, and royal blue in that order. It is said that the effect is very good indeed, is unlike any other medal ribbon, and looks well on any uniform.

## LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

## AND COMPANY.



## Fruits.

Lemon Ching Peaches,  
Bartlett Pears,  
Royal Anne Cherries,  
Greengage Plums,  
Black Cherries,

Apricots,  
Raspberries,  
Blackberries,  
Gooseberries,  
Fruit Salad.

## Vegetables.

Sugar Corn,  
String Beans,  
Tomatoes,

Petit Pois,  
Lima Beans,  
Brussels Sprouts.

## Fish.

Sardines in Oil, Alaska Salmon, Sockeye Salmon and Tuna Fish in tins, Kipperd Herrings, Herrings in Tomato, Californian Sardines in Mustard, Tomato, Soused and Natural.

Special Prices for 2 dozen tins.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

9.15 p.m.

TO-NIGHT!

CREIGHTON HALE

GLADYS HULETTE

CREIGHTON HALE

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## "ANNEXING BILL."

Here is a fine example of what a light romantic comedy should be. A spirited romance and an elemental plot closely knit and splendidly arranged, so that the tense interest is sustained right up to the last minute.

## PAYMENT IN FULL.

See Stub and Burns in this screaming comedy.

Matinee—Sunday, March 23rd, at 6 p.m.

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Featuring

Hobart Besworth with Jane Nevak

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Hobart Healey.

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# GREAT BRITAIN MISTRESS OF THE AIR:

WARM TRIBUTE TO BRITISH AIR FORCE.

## UNPLEASANT ALLIED SITUATION IN ODESSA.

### BRITISH RAILWAYMEN REFUSE EMPLOYERS' TERMS.

### SPARTACISTS SUE FOR PEACE FROM GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH AIR FORCE.

A WONDERFUL WAR RECORD.

LONDON, March 13th.

In the House of Commons, Brigadier General Seely, introducing the Air Force estimates, £26,500,000, for a personnel of 150,000, mentioned at the Armistice said that we had 200 air squadrons, compared with six before the war, and were able to build 4,000 aeroplanes monthly, compared with a small output before the war.

He paid a tribute to the pilots and observers who had made Great Britain mistress of the air. The Air Force's war record, which would shortly be published, would be a wonderful revelation. Nearly 7,000 enemy aeroplanes had been shot down during the war, while 2,800 British machines were lost.

Brigadier General Seely emphasised that we were already far ahead of any other country in preparations for civilian flying.

He hoped that the principle of the draft of the International Aerial Convention, to which the Dominions and India had already agreed, would shortly be accepted by the Allies. If so, there was little doubt that other nations would join.

He mentioned that, after experimenting for years, we now had a wireless telephone, by which an aeroplane could not only send messages to another aeroplane but receive answers. This latter had hitherto been impossible.

The whole route from Africa to India had been surveyed, and the route from the Cape to Cairo was being surveyed.

He mentioned that we were now able to direct aeroplanes by wireless from the ground. He also mentioned that an enormous seaplane, carrying 13,000 pounds, with a speed of 100 miles per hour, and an even larger aeroplane, carrying nearly 20,000 pounds, were being constructed. A still larger aeroplane had been planned, and this novel machine, which, if it succeeded, would attain a speed hitherto not dreamed of, was being constructed.

In conclusion, he emphasised the immense possibilities of airships and flying boats on great navigable rivers, such as the Nile. He was confident that we would maintain our position in aerial development. (Cheers.)

#### FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

VERY UNPLEASANT SITUATION IN ODESSA.

LONDON, March 13th.

Reuter learns that the situation in Odessa is very unpleasant. The Bolsheviks are carrying on intense propaganda among the Allied troops.

General Gregorieff, the Bolshevik commander, with 3,000 troops, is in touch with the Germans at Nicolaieff who are too demoralised to resist them.

Three thousand other Bolshevik troops are in the rear of General Gregorieff at Dolinsk. These troops are apparently the advance-guard of a large Bolshevik force at Alexandria. Two Bolshevik armoured-trains are shelling Kherson.

ACTIVITY ON THE ARCHANGEL FRONT.

LONDON, March 13th.

Reuter is informed that continuous fighting has been proceeding on the Archangel front. In the Vaga sector an enemy attack was heavily defeated with severe losses.

The chief object of the attack was to secure a big food depot ten miles behind the front line.

On the Murman Coast, the enemy has retired towards the south. Our patrols advanced 10 miles beyond Segya.

#### BOLSHEVIST BUILDING RAIDED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 13th.

The Police raided an East side building which, it is alleged, has been occupied by a Russian Peasants' and Workers' Union, arrested 200 persons, and seized a quantity of literature, including "Red" books printed in Russian, advocating the overthrow of the American Government.

#### GERMANY'S TROUBLES.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS MASTERS IN BERLIN.

COPENHAGEN, March 12th.

A telegram from Berlin, dated March 12th, states that the Government troops occupied the east end of the city, including the suburb of Lichtenberg, after lively fighting. Considerable arms were captured. The losses among Government troops were not heavy. Cases of brutal cruelty by the Spartacists have been fully confirmed.

#### UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF ARMS.

BERLIN, March 12th.

A telegram from Berlin, states that, replying to the Spartacist request for peace, Herr Noske demanded the unconditional surrender of all Spartacist arms.

The Berlin newspapers state that, so far, 1,200 Spartacists have been arrested.

#### THE NATIONALISATION BILL.

COPENHAGEN, March 14th.

A telegram from Weimar states that, after the debate in the National Assembly on the Nationalisation Bill, the Socialist's (Herr Auer's) amendment, rejecting State obligation to indemnify expropriated owners, was defeated by 165 to 125. The minority was composed entirely of Socialists.

#### BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

RAILWAYMEN REFUSE COMPANIES' OFFERS.

A meeting of Railwaymen's delegates, held in London for the purpose of considering the Railway Companies' offers, rejected the proposals; also the principles on which the proposals were based, and refused to compromise on the national programme. They have instructed the Executive to inform the Government accordingly.

#### THE BRITISH ARMY.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN COMMANDS.

LONDON, March 13th.

The report that Sir William Robertson is about to succeed Sir Douglas Haig is authoritatively described as, at the very least, premature, but it is understood that important changes in Commands are pending.

#### TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS BOARD.

LORD MILNER APPOINTED CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, March 13th.

The Postmaster-General announces that the War Cabinet has appointed a Telegraph Communications Board with Lord Milner as Chairman to deal with inter-Imperial communications, including wireless.

#### EGYPT.

DEPORTATION OF NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, March 13th.

Four prominent Egyptian Nationalists, including two Ex Ministers, are being deported to Malta, on a charge of conducting anti British agitation.

#### THE FRENCH PREMIER.

ASSAILANT CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

LONDON, March 10th.

A telegram from Paris states that M. Clemenceau's assailant, Cottin, has been condemned to death.

#### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE GERMAN PEACE DELEGATION.

BALE, March 13th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* Weimar Correspondent authoritatively learns that the German Delegation at the Peace Conference will consist of Count Brockdorff von Rantzau (President), Doctor David, minister without portfolio, and Herr Giesberts, Minister of Posts, also the Hamburg merchant, Herr Max Warburg, Professor Schucking, and Dr. Adolf Mueller, German Minister in Switzerland.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR COMMISSION.

LONDON, March 13th.

A communique from Paris, dated March 13th, states that the Labour Legislation Commission is recommending to the Peace Conference that the International Labour Conference meet in Washington in October.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON RETURNS TO PARIS.

PARIS, March 14th.

President Wilson arrived here at noon to-day, and was received by President Poincaré. He received a great ovation from the crowds.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

CONSIDERATION OF TERMS.

PARIS, March 16th.

A Havas message says:— Contrary to expectations, President Wilson did not attend the meeting of the Council of Ten yesterday.

The Supreme War Council had a very bulky volume before it containing the detailed schedule of military, naval and aerial terms to be imposed on Germany.

#### BIG FIRE IN BRAZIL.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT £1,500,000.

SANTOS, (Brazil) March 6th.

A very serious fire in the docks destroyed 20,000 bales of jute and 90,000 bags of State Government coffee. The loss is estimated at £1,500,000.

#### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PEACE CONFERENCE'S DECISION.

PARIS, March 16th.

A Havas message says:— President Wilson has issued a statement that the decision taken at the Plenary Session of the Peace Conference, on January 25th, that the foundation of the League of Nations should form an integral part of the Peace Treaty, is final. Therefore, there is no ground for the reports that a modification of this decision is being considered.

#### PART OF THE PEACE TREATY.

NEW YORK, March 19th.

The Secretary to President Wilson announced that he is in receipt of a telegram from President Wilson stating that the Plenary Council has positively decided that the League of Nations will be part of the Peace Treaty.—*American Wireless.*

#### THE RENEWED ARMISTICE.

GERMANS ACCEPT ALL ALLIED TERMS.

PARIS, March 16th.

A Havas message says:— Representatives of the *Entente* and of Germany held a meeting at the Hotel Astoria, Brussels. They did not admit one another, entering the room without polite formalities.

Admiral Wemyss read the report asking if the Germans accepted the terms for renewing the Armistice. The leader of the German delegation replied "Yes." Then the agreement was signed.

#### THE KIEL CANAL.

CONTROL BY AN INTERNATIONAL COMPANY.

PARIS, March 16th.

A Havas message says:— The French newspapers state that the scheme for the future status of the Kiel Canal, which has received a certain amount of support among the Peace delegates, includes the exploitation of the Canal by an international limited liability company. The value of the Canal and of a narrow strip of territory on either bank is to be deducted from the general sum to be recovered from Germany.

#### AMERICA.

LOANS TO SIBERIA.

WASHINGTON, March 19th.

The United States Treasury Department advanced a new credit amounting to \$15,000,000 to be expended by Siberia, making the total loans by the United States to Siberia \$27,000,000. *American Wireless.*

#### SIX BILLION DOLLARS BY NEW TAXATION.

WASHINGTON, March 19th.

President Wilson, in signing the Revenue Bill, has put into operation the machinery for collecting six billion dollars by taxation this year. The new measure carried a rider making the District of Columbia "bone dry," with no liquors permitted, except in the foreign Embassies and Legations, which will not be affected by the measure. *American Wireless.*

#### COTTON QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, March 19th.

The cotton quotations are as follows:—  
March 19th, 16.81d.  
May 19th, 13.46d.  
Spot 19th, 17.47d.  
*American Wireless.*

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 19th.

The silver market is quiet.

#### SIMPLE SUMS IN WAR FINANCE.

WHAT IT WOULD COST EVERY GERMAN TO PAY THE BILL.

These are days when stupendous figures are constantly parading before the public eye. A Chancellor of the Exchequer, who once was content to think in tens of millions, must now talk in hundreds and thousands of millions.

Thirty thousand million pounds! That is the War Bill, in approximate figures, of all the countries involved in the war. The figure staggers the imagination, and the old-fashioned financier has gloomy forebodings of world-wide ruin and disaster. Yes we see the picture of the statesmen of the Allied countries pursuing their combined altruistic theories for the future days as though such things as money, pounds, shillings, and pence (and dollars) were of little consequence.

ONLY £75 EACH.

The credit of the whole world, however, demands that the War Bill shall be honoured and paid in full. According to the statistical authorities the population of the world is 1,600,000,000, but as the figure includes neutrals and the native races, the figure does not help much in arriving at a basis of incidence of liability. In the present turbulent state of Russia it would be futile to attempt to estimate its capacity for meeting its liabilities, consequently Russia has also to be left out in an endeavour to make a rough credit balance sheet. Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania are not likely to be large contributors to a War Redemption Fund, and can also be left out for the moment.

Generally speaking, the War Bill has to be paid by the Mid-European confederates made the war, and, at the worst, by the United Kingdom, France, America, and Italy, who unmade it.

Approximately, the population of the Central Powers can be set down at 150,000,000, and that of the Allies at 250,000,000. The latter figure does not include India or the native races of the British Empire.

If the Central Powers were only to make reparation for the ruin of Belgium and Northern France, as some gentle pacifists suggest, then it is only necessary to lump the whole of the populations and divide into the aggregate War Bill to arrive at a figure of individual liability. Four hundred million people are then faced with a liability of £20,000,000,000, and that gives us an individual liability of £75 per head.

#### POSTERITY TO SMILE.

That is to say, if every man, woman, and child of the chief countries involved in the conflict made a contribution of 27s each, the War Bill would be paid in full—and posterity would smile!

If, instead of wiping out the liability, we decided to let the bill run on and out up, say, 5 per cent. per annum as interest, then all we should need to do would be to pay £3 12s. per annum and there you are! Two-pence-halfpenny each per diem for ever!

And for those who say, "Make the Hun pay," they can add to the force of their demand by saying, "It will only cost them £200 each to liquidate the whole of the War Bill; or £10 a year each to pay the 5 per cent. interest, or £4d. per diem for each man, woman, and child of the nations of Philistines who have devastated civilisation and almost murdered conscience." They spend more on lager beer after their third is quenched!

A.L.P.H., in the *Daily Express*.

#### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL,"]

#### PEACE CONFERENCE DELEGATE AT SHENSI.

SHANGHAI, March 19th.

Chang Shui kay, special deputy from the Peace Conference in Shensi, has arrived at Shian.

Members of the Peking Cabinet received telegraphic protests from the Yangtze military governors, and have rebuked Chan Shu fan and Han Shu sang.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, March 19th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Sugden drew attention to the serious nature of the markets abroad, of the cotton, spinning and weaving trade since the Armistice. He asked about the possibilities of opening new markets and the solution of exchange values.

Mr. Steel Maitland replied that it was the duty of Commercial Attachés and Trade Commissioners to report upon the possibilities of new and extended markets for British goods.

The Far Eastern situation was full of anxiety and the despatch of a special mission of investigation was being considered. No report could suggest any general solution of the exchange values as the problems differed in various localities.

He was not aware of any prospect of shortage in American cotton for the Lancashire mills, while the Government had already taken the necessary steps to secure Egyptian supplies.

[AMERICAN WIRELESS.]

#### CHINESE COMMERCIAL ORGANISATION IN U.S.A.

CHICAGO, March 19th.

On Tuesday, the first exclusively Chinese commercial organisation in the United States was formed in the shape of a new Chinese Steamship Line, to which the Chinese merchants of San Francisco have subscribed \$3,000,000.

The dedication of the Chinese Industrial Commercial Association building, in the Chinese quarter in Chicago, took place on Tuesday.

Chi Li-tsun, Chinese Consul-General at New York, and a number of Chinese residents of New York were welcomed by the Chicago business men at a banquet.

The Consul General said the Association had been planned to promote friendly relations and to encourage commerce between the Republic of the United States of America and that of China. A cordial spirit of co-operation was shown between the American merchants and the Chinese.

#### PEACE CONFERENCE AND RACE PREJUDICE.

NEW YORK, March 19th.

Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, speaking before the Japan Society, last evening, urged action by the Peace Conference to eliminate race prejudice.

#### GERMANY'S LEASE OF TSINGTAO.

WASHINGTON, March 19th.

The Associated Press Correspondent at Paris reports that it is said that the Peace Conference has virtually decided to include in the Preliminary Treaty of Peace requirements that Germany relinquish her household of Tsingtao and of all her property concessions in Shantung province.

#### GREEK GIRL SLAVES.

The Greek Military Mission in Bulgaria is displaying considerable activity in tracing the Greek girls who had been outraged by force and kidnapped by the Bulgarians during the invasion of Eastern Macedonia. These young girls are now kept as slaves in Bulgarian houses, says a recent telegram.

The Greek Mission was recently informed that General Petroff, Dr. Stancioff, former Bulgarian Minister in Paris, and Mr. Angheloff, Governor of Cavalla, during the invasion, were detaining young Greek girls in their houses. The immediate release of these girls has been demanded.

#### IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.

SOME OF ITS TREASURES.

According to present proposals, the Imperial War Museum is to be built beside the London County Hall, facing the Thames. This is the idea adopted by the Ministerial Committee appointed to consider the matter. Sir Martin Conway, M.P., who is Director-General of the Imperial War Museum, approves the site. "It is," he says, "a very expensive one, but it is very suitable, and with a frontage towards the Thames should give splendid opportunities for an imposing architectural design."

Sir Martin Conway holds that by combining the National Memorial to the Fallen and the War Museum a grant could very likely be obtained which would make the memorial worthy of its object. It would, too, be more economical. A department of the War Museum that would be most valuable to the historian was that devoted to the records and library. "I have asked for photographs," he said to an interviewer, "of every soldier who has either died for his country or has been decorated for gallantry in action. Instead of a million photographs, which I should have just now, I have not been made known widely enough. I want the relatives of these men to send photographs each with a small biographical notice attached. They will be carefully filed and catalogued. That is one side of the Imperial War Museum which really ought to be a popular feature. If the public will merely send to the Imperial War Museum, Office of Works, Westminster, the photographs and biographies attached, we will do the rest."

The action devoted to women's work in the war, said Sir Martin Conway, would bulk very large. At present they had a staff of women making models for the purpose. These models, which will be accurate in detail, will show women making munitions and doing other such work as operating an X-ray installation in a wrecked house behind the firing line. The War Museum would be a treasure-house of pictures. The directorate were securing portraits painted by the best artists of the day of successful generals and admirals, V.C. heroes, and others. Mr. J. S. Sargent, R.A., was at work on a huge painting representing an incident in a gas attack, the materials for which he collected at the front. It would be one of the finest pictures in the museum.

#### ACTOR BECOMES AN EARL.

NEW OWNER OF THE COWLEY ESTATES.

By the death of Earl Cowley the title and the Cowley estates of 4,000 acres pass to Viscount Dangan, a professional actor, known on the stage as Arthur Wellesley, who has been playing a part in a popular farce at a London theatre. In the early stage of his career the new earl, who is the son of the late Earl and of Violet, Countess Cowley, was employed as a scene-painter, and earned £2 a week. He resided at Hortham with his wife and two children.

The late Lord Cowley succeeded his father, the second Earl, in 1895. He was married three times and divorced twice, while in 1898, as Viscount Dangan, he was sued for breach of promise by Miss Phyllis Broughton, the famous Gaiety actress. The case was settled by consent, and Miss Broughton received £2,500.

He married Lady Violet Nevill, a daughter of the Marquis of Abercromby, in the same year, and eight years later he was divorced by his wife.

Lord Cowley again appeared in the Divorce Court in 1902, when he was named as co-respondent by Sir Charles Hartopp in an action for divorce against his wife, Lady Hartopp. The case lasted thirteen days, and six years, including the then Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Essex, and the Marquis of Cholmondeley, as well as many baronets, knights, and other Society men, were called as witnesses. The case was dismissed, but in 1905 Sir Charles brought another suit against his wife, in which Lord Cowley was again cited as co-respondent. The action was undefended, and a decree was granted. Lady Hartopp and Lord Cowley were married at Colombo, Ceylon, in the same year.

In January 1913, Lord Cowley was the co-respondent when Major Geoffrey Charles Buxton successfully petitioned for a decree against his wife, Mrs. Clare Buxton. In March of the same year, Countess Cowley obtained a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, which the earl did not obey. Four months later she entered proceedings for divorce. The suit was undefended, and for the second time Lord Cowley was divorced. He married Mrs. Buxton at the British Consulate at Biarritz in January 1914.

Lord Cowley was a familiar figure in the shires during the hunting season. While hunting with the Quorn in 1905 his horse fell at a fence, and Lord Cowley was thrown and his collar-bone broken.

#### BRITISH VITAL STATISTICS.

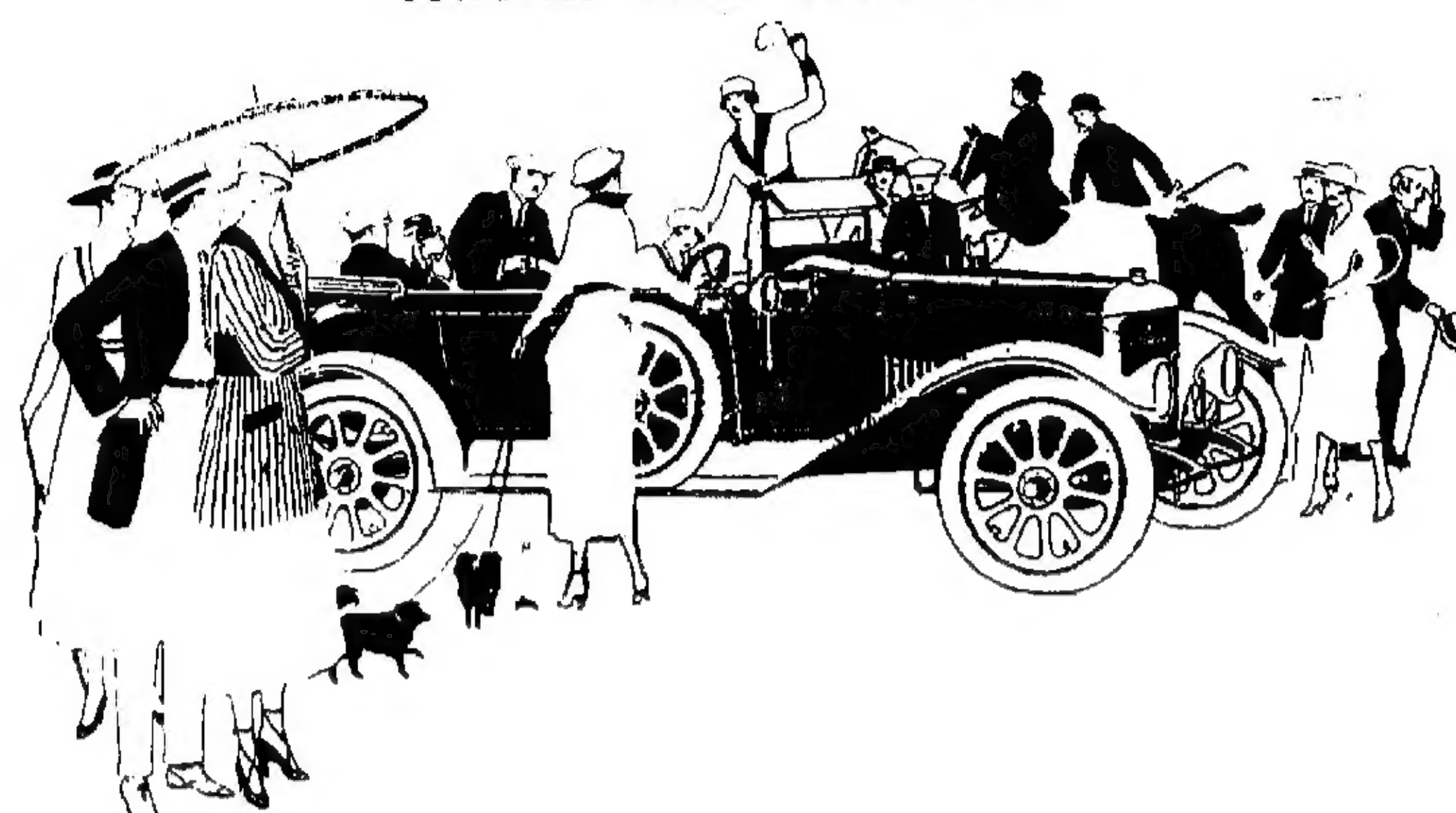
Figures given in the quarterly return of the Registrar-General show that from the average of 1,040 the rate has sprung up to 1,048 boys for each 1,000 girls. The birth-rate has fallen from 24.1 in the year before the war to 23.8 in the third quarter of last year, but the number of births was 5,925 greater than in the same period of 1917. As a result of the infant welfare campaign, infant mortality has decreased 20 per thousand. Marriages are increasing. In the second quarter of last year 67,120 persons were married—3,715 more than in the same quarter of 1917—as compared with 108,222 at the end of 1915.



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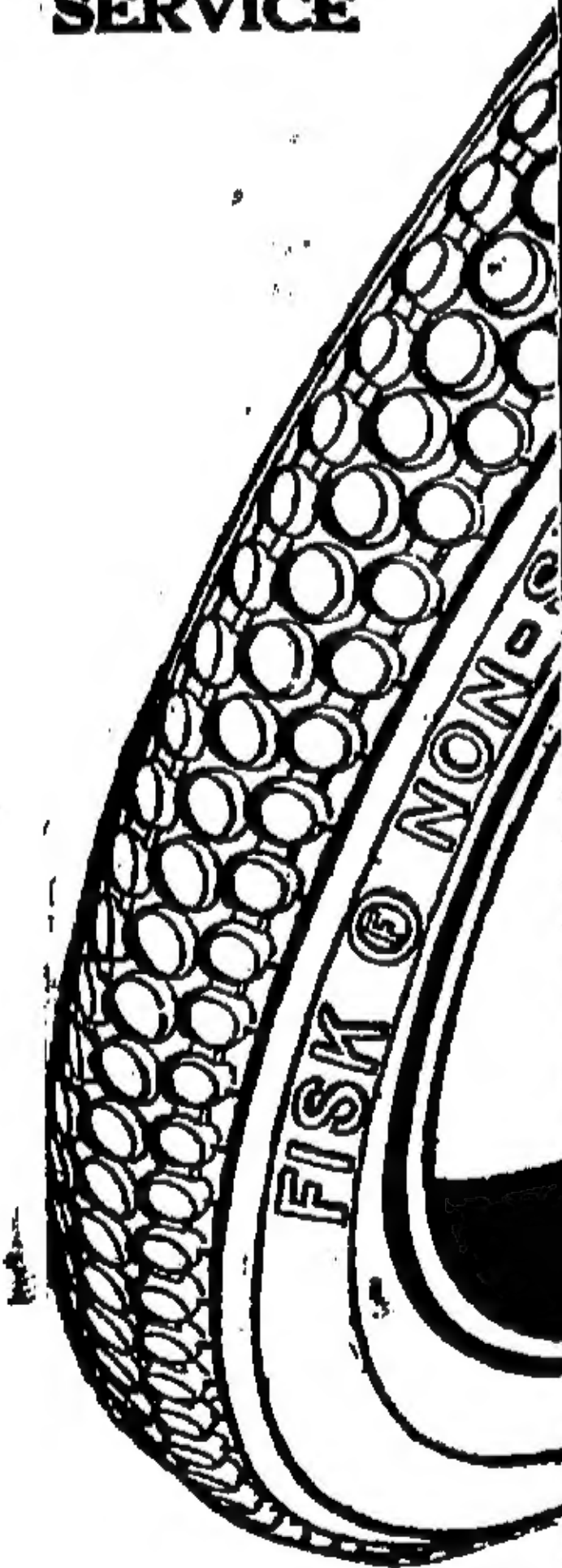
**BRITISH CARS:**  
The A.C. Three-Seater, Britain's Leading Light Car. A wonderful Hill-Climber. Forty miles to the gallon.  
The FORD Universal Car. Made in Canada. Fitted with Two or Five-Seater bodies.  
The ARROL-JOHNSTON, as illustrated above. The famous Scotch Car. One of Britain's Best.

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The DORT Five-Seater. A small Car with quality in every part. "Own a Dort. You will like it."  
The HUPMOBILE. The comfort Car built for Hill Climbing. Grey Body and White Wire Wheels.  
The CHALMERS. A delightful seven passenger Touring Car, with the Chalmers Famous Six Cylinder Motor.

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You can get Fisk Non-Skid—the most effective traction and non-skid tire—at a price lower than is charged for many plain treads.

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TO H.M. THE KING.

## Quality.

With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The **QUALITY** and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

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The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

### INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

#### MR. BARNES AND BOLSHIEVISM

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., was the principal guest at a dinner and meeting of the Industrial League, a movement instituted for the improvement of relations between employer and employee, held recently in the Connaught Rooms. There was a large gathering of employers, managers, and foremen, representatives of all sections of industries. The Industrial League has not been in existence for long, but is being warmly supported, as indicated by letters received and read by the chairman, Mr. G. Roberts, announcing a £20,000 donation from Colonel Sir William Duple, towards the funds of the league.

Mr. Roberts remarked that peace having been established abroad the problem now was to establish peace at home. In accomplishing this the Industrial League knew nothing of any political party. The league embraced within its ranks men holding the most varied views and convictions, men with the one desire to further the interests of their country. (Cheers.) But the great problem was the relationship between employers and employed. Unity was the solution. In the matter of reconstruction the country was called upon to make a choice, and that choice was obvious, namely, that those who had co-operated to win the war should co-operate to remove the ills in the land and enthroned good irrespective of party or class. (Cheers.) In his belief if employers and employees worked together they would do much to sweeten industrial relationship and further industrial development. The main thing was to treat the working class fairly. (Cheers.)

Mr. Barnes, M.P., said: "There is now a brainstorm raging among many people in this and in other countries. It is a question as to whether that brainstorm will give us an extension of freedom or drag us down to the same anarchy that exists in other countries. Russia is a terrible object lesson that we ought to keep before our minds. She has been dragged down to a position of degradation and humiliation such as no other country has ever experienced in the past. Germany is showing an indication of following suit, and even at home there have been ominous indications that we must be very careful lest we go the same way. The main cause of the troubles in Russia and Germany, he added, had been dynastic in character. In this country there was a greater degree of freedom than in any other country in the world. (Cheers.) Still, there were ominous indications that something was operating in the mind of the average man which showed that he felt he had not that place in the world of industry to which he was entitled. There was nothing to be gained by perpetuating old conditions and the idea that the less a man did the better. That was a vicious idea. As to the increased production, he said it must be consistent with the highest standard of wages. If employers recognised that a workman was not a mere cog in the wheel but a sensible human being, then they would get the man to co-operate with them in obtaining the largest possible output, thereby contributing to the wealth and welfare of the nation. (Hear, hear.)

He believed we were going to experience trying times during the next few years. Some people had been advocating class war. While efforts were made to promote industry on humane lines, some people had shown themselves determined to set class against class. They had their following all over the country. "I believe," he proceeded, "it only rests with us to put our case before the workpeople to get whole-hearted support for the better principle. (Hear, hear.) I have been agreeably surprised during the election contests to find that the people who have been preaching class war have not had the hold on the working people that I was afraid they had. Six weeks ago I determined to fight Bolshevism. (Loud cheers.) I really thought the Bolshevists had a hold on the working people of Glasgow. Still, I determined it was my duty to go down there and fight for my seat. Well, I found my support came from the trade unionist rank and file, whose money was being used in order to support John McLean, the man that was standing against me. (Laughter and cheers.)

We had to look forward to times of great confusion, he said, when millions of men would come from the Army and the munition works. They had to be placed in productive industry. It involved a problem of great complexity, and it could not be done without a tremendous amount of unemployment, discontent, and confusion. There were obligations on each side of industry, and managers and foremen should see that they were going as far as they could to enter into the mind and interest of the other fellow. There must be no thought that the wisdom was all on one side. In proportion as they did that they would get through the trials with flying colours. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. J. Wardle appealed to foremen to do their utmost in helping in the great problem of reorganising industry. Let us work together to the utmost of our efforts, and so put this country into the forefront of the industrial nations of the world. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. A. Seldon, M.P., said the heart of the democracy was as patriotic to-day as it was in 1914. The rank-and-file of every class had come closer together while fighting for National and Empire existence. The worker and the employer must now be brought closer together.

Mr. Lee Murray and Mr. H. E. Blain also spoke, the latter urging that the suspicion of relations between employer and employee was ruining industries.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, M.P., said that the seamen were the pioneers of that movement. They originated the idea of inviting the shipowners to a dinner, and so promoting better relationship. As to Bolshevism, he declared that 90 per cent. of the working people of Great Britain were absolutely sound. (Cheers.)

## CORONET THEATRE.

Saturday,  
at  
2.15 p.m.

**SPECIAL  
CHILDREN'S  
MATINEE.**



### A GOOD INVESTMENT

is always sought after. Any expenditure, however, which promotes one's well being is a sound investment. Good health, undoubtedly, is one of the greatest assets a man or woman can possess for without it none can be at their best physically or mentally. Hence good health, the joy of life is dimmed. Beecham's Pills are a wise investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is wise to have recourse to this wonderful specific on the first signs of indigestion. When the stomach is disordered, when the appetite is poor, when the bowels are irregular, the liver sluggish or you feel generally out of sorts you cannot do better than take a few doses of this world-famous medicine. You will certainly benefit. There are ample returns in health and satisfaction for all who invest in the remedy of

## Beecham's Pills

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helena, England.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

### CUTLER PALMER & CO'S "ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
AND SOUTH CHINA  
**ANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,**  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

## Columbia Dry Batteries

Renowned for Faithful Service

If you need quick power for the ignition system of truck or tractor, lose no time in ordering Columbia Batteries. They'll renew the spark of life like a flash. For energy flows hot—they make things go. Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service.

Special attention is given to the all-important detail of packing for export.

The Farnstock Spring, C/O Blading Post, shown in the illustration, is a Columbia feature that adds to the battery's life. It is a simple matter of pressing down the spring and the connection is made.



Dealers—immediate delivery can be made. Write for catalogue and details from Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd., 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, or direct from us. National Carbon Co., Inc., Export Department, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. Cable Address "Carbon Cleveland"



SOLE AGENTS  
**MIYU SU BUSSAN KAISHA**



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.

Each tiny Morrhua capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules. Sold by all Chemists.







## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS

March 19th.

*Kyushu*, British str., 305 tons, Capt. ... from Hongkong and ...  
*British str.*, 1350 tons, Capt. ... from Bangkok and ...  
*British str.*, 570 tons, Capt. ... from ...  
*British str.*, 3,830 tons, Capt. ... from ...  
*British str.*, 3,000 tons, Capt. ... from ...  
*British str.*, 3,000 tons, Capt. ... from ...

March 20th.

*British str.*, 1,250 tons, Capt. ... from ...  
*British str.*, 550 tons, Capt. ... from ...  
*British str.*, 550 tons, Capt. ... from ...  
*British str.*, 550 tons, Capt. ... from ...  
*British str.*, 550 tons, Capt. ... from ...  
*British str.*, 550 tons, Capt. ... from ...

## CLEARANCES

March 20th.

*British str.*, for ...  
*British str.*, for ...  
*British str.*, for ...  
*British str.*, for ...  
*British str.*, for ...  
*British str.*, for ...

## PASSENGERS

March 20th.

*British str.*, on March 20th, Mr. ...  
*British str.*, on March 20th, Mr. ...  
*British str.*, on March 20th, Mr. ...  
*British str.*, on March 20th, Mr. ...  
*British str.*, on March 20th, Mr. ...  
*British str.*, on March 20th, Mr. ...

## SHIPPING ITEMS

The *Empress of Asia* arrived at Manila on March 19th and is due at Hongkong tomorrow.  
 The American and Manchuria Line's *s.s. Tipton* left New York for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on March 4th and may be expected to arrive at this port on May 20th.

## WEATHER REPORT.

March 20th, at 12.15.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased considerably at Weihaiwei, and increased slightly at ...  
 Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.24 inches, against an average of 4.82 inches.  
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—  
 District Forecast.  
 Hongkong to Gap Road — (E. breeze, no rain, clear, fair).  
 Formosa Channel — (N. breeze, no rain, clear, fair).  
 South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo — (S. breeze, no rain, clear, fair).  
 South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan — (S. breeze, no rain, clear, fair).

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

## PACIFIC SERVICE.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe and Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	28th March	14th April
"MONTEAGLE"	5th April	20th April
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	1st May	16th May
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	14th May	4th June
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	28th May	16th June
"MONTEAGLE"	10th June	4th July
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	28th June	14th July
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	9th July	30th July
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	24th July	11th August
"MONTEAGLE"	16th August	8th September
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	31st August	8th September

## "FARES—HONGKONG TO EUROPE"

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	Gold \$491.00
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	"MONTEAGLE"	Gold \$436.00

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage, cargo, sailing, and rates of accommodation, see illustrations of rates and descriptive literature apply to—  
 P. & O. S. N. CO., General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, EGYPT, etc.

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Port Said

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NELLOBE"	20th April	26th May	3rd June

## FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

"DUNERA"	18th April	Due Bombay about 1st May
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## FOR SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

"DUNERA"	31st March	SHANGHAI Only.
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.  
 For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

## Y. K. K.



## YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1...	REGULAR SERVICE FOR
NANYO MARU No. 2...	FREIGHT BETWEEN
RODEGAURA MARU...	HONGKONG, BANGKOK
KYODO MARU No. 13...	AND OR
TAMON MARU No. 1...	SINGAPORE.
ASOSAN MARU	
CHEIAN MARU	

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—  
 M. KOBAYASHI, AGENT, TOP FLOOR, KING'S BUILDING.  
 TEL. 140 and 155.



## KUCHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUCHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department) HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—  
 TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, CEBU, CANTON, SWATOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEI.  
 Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO—  
 CHU KYOKU TRADING CO., M. HASHIMOTO, General Agents.  
 Telephone No. 11

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIMANOEK	SEANGHAI	30th Mar.	1st Apr.	JAVA
TJIPANAS	JAVA	1st Apr.	...	...
TJILATJAP...	JAPAN	5th Apr.	6th Apr.	JAVA

\* Wireless Telegraphy.  
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.  
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the  
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
 York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG &amp; SAN FRANCISCO

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.  
 All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.  
 Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the—  
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
 General Managers,  
 York Buildings.  
 Telephone No. 1574.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC TRIPLET SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

TELEPHONE 2688. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANHATTAN.

## THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
"TAIWAN"	21st March	24th March

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.  
 For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONG-KANG"	Fri., 21st Mar. 3 p.m.
KOBE	"FO-KSANG"	Sat., 22nd Mar. D'light.
TIENSIN, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHUPHUNG"	Sun., 23rd Mar. D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WOSANG"	Tues., 25th Mar. D'light.
SINGAPORE and PENANG	"YAMSANG"	Tues., 26th Mar. 3 p.m.
KOBE	"KWAISANG"	Fri., 28th Mar. D'light.
MANILA	"YUNTSANG"	Fri., 28th Mar. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Tues., 1st Apr. 8 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.  
 Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.  
 SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.  
 HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hainan when indicated on board.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.  
 Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, all European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description added thereto.  
 For Freight or passage, apply to  
 JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
 Telephone No. 11A. General Managers.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BARRERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Their Rates.  
 LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.  
 BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and landed at lowest rates.  
 Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Particulars of the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.  
 Telegraphic address "COUPON."  
 Telephone No. 114.  
 Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Paddis Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.  
 Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, CANTON, etc.  
 Chief Office:—100, GUY'S CLIFF, LONDON, E.C.



## INDIA'N AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON:-

S.S. "WALTON HALL" sailing March 22nd.  
S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" sailing April 15th.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KANGHOW"	On 21st Mar. D'light.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HONGKONG	"KALFONG"	On 22nd Mar. 11 A.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"CHUNGKING"	On 22nd Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHOW"	On 22nd Mar. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LEHOW"	On 24th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 25th Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 27th Mar. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

HAITAN ... | Capt. A. H. Stewart ... | TUESDAY, 25th Mar. at 1 P.M.  
HAIRONG ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 28th Mar. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers, and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to:-

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO  
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,  
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NELLORE	20th April.	20th May	3rd June.

FOR

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	12th April	1st May

SAILINGS ALSO TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only
DUNERA	31st March	

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & DONALD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	12,300	Fri. 28th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,000	Tues. 1st Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	INABA MARU		Fri. 21st Mar. at Noon.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU	15,950	Sat. 5th Apr. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU	13,760	Wed. 26th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	NIKKO MARU	9,000	Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	YAMAGATA MARU		Fri. 21st Mar. at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON			

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... Sat. 22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.  
† SUWA MARU ... Mon. 5th May, at 11 A.M.  
† Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
S. YASUDA, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	5th April.
KOREA MARU	20,000	26th April, From YAMAHA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YAMAHA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YAMAHA.
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 21st.
SHIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 12th.

† Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to:-

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 1st April.
	"NEBA" ... 10,000	do. 20th April.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	do. 20th May.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 ... On or about 9th April.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to:-

J. TOURNET,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

(SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. "ALPS MARU" ... Saturday, 29th March.	GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer. "SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd March, Daylight.	MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. "HIMALAYA MARU" ... End of March.	BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. "SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd March, Daylight.	BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.	SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE. "LUZON MARU" ... End of March.	VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. "ARABIA MARU" ... Saturday, 5th April. "MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.	HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service. "DAITOKU MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd March.	JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Yokohama.	KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.	For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY. "SOSEU MARU" ... Thursday, 27th March, at 9 a.m.	For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY. "KALJO MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd March, at 10 a.m. "AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 30th March, at 10 a.m.
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For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

K. YAMASAKI,  
Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,300 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"  
April 3rd, 1919. April 24th, 1919

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. LITTLE, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
100 House Street, Tel. 1040.



